UNIFORM CRIME REPORT QUALITY CONTROL STUDY

San Diego

ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

UNIFORM CRIME REPORT QUALITY CONTROL STUDY

JUNE 1984

San Diego

ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

1200 Third Avenue
Suite 524 • Security Pacific Plaza
San Diego, California 92101

(619) 236-5383

Board of Directors

SAN DIEGO ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) is a voluntary public agency formed by local governments to assure overall areawide planning and coordination for the San Diego region. Voting members include the Incorporated Cities of Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, National City, Oceanside, Poway, San Diego, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista. Advisory and Liaison members include CALTRANS, U.S. Department of Defense and Tijuana/Baja California Norte.

CHAIRWOMAN: Harriet M. Stockwell
VICE CHAIRMAN: Jess Van Deventer
SECRETARY—EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Richard J. Huff

REVISED MAY 1984

PREFACE

This report presents the results of a quality control study of Uniform Crime Reporting by the 10 law enforcement jurisdictions in San Diego County. A total of 1,221 cases were reviewed to determine if reported crimes, case clearances and stolen property were being reported accurately.

This study required the cooperation of personnel in these law enforcement agencies. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged. Appreciation is also extended to Tim Geisler and Brenda Thompson for their efforts toward data collection and preparation of this report.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

UNIFORM CRIME REPORT
QUALITY CONTROL
STUDY

SUMMARY

Effective crime-related policy decisions are predicated on valid and timely information regarding the number and nature of crimes and the efforts of law enforcement to address this issue. To the extent possible, official crime statistics should accurately reflect the events reported. Crime-related data are necessary tools for measuring the impact of crime reduction programs and determining the managerial and operational needs of law enforcement agencies. For these reasons, it is important that policy initiatives are based on the best possible information.

The purpose of this report is to document results of a quality control audit conducted on crime reporting in San Diego County law enforcement agencies. Findings indicate that discrepancies exist in the reporting and interpretation of major crimes (FBI Index offenses). The results of the audit and the problem areas identified are somewhat technical in nature. Therefore, this report will be most useful to law enforcement administrators and practitioners.

Throughout this report, suggestions are made to resolve the reporting problems. Major areas of concern include training of officers in report preparation, interpretation and implementation of Uniform Crime Report guidelines, and agency policies regarding officer discretion in reporting of offenses.

To improve the accuracy of regional crime reporting, it is strongly suggested that the ARJIS Management Committee and individual agency personnel review this report and consider implementation of the recommendations.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a quality control study of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) in the 10 major law enforcement jurisdictions in San Diego County. The UCR reporting system was developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) to provide standardized national data on crime reported to law enforcement agencies. The FBI Index offenses include willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft. In addition to reporting the number of offenses, more detailed information on specific crimes is recorded, such as time of day of burglaries, and type of vehicle stolen. Also, data on case clearances (by arrest and exceptional means) and dollar amount of stolen and recovered property are tabulated by reporting agencies.

This quality control audit measured the accuracy of reporting crimes, clearances and stolen property in a sample of crime incidents reported to the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics[1] during December 1983 and January 1984. This report is a product of the Criminal Justice Clearinghouse Project being developed by the Criminal Justice Research Unit of the San Diego Association of Governments.

---

[1]The State Bureau of Criminal Statistics collects all UCR reports for law enforcement agencies in California and forwards these data to the FBI.

<u>Background: Criminal Justice Clearinghouse</u>

A major concern of local criminal justice policy-makers and elected officials is the standardization and accuracy of information available for decision-making in criminal justice. To address these issues, the San Diego Criminal Justice Council requested that the County of San Diego fund the development of a regional clearinghouse for criminal justice information. This effort, conducted by the SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Unit, has the following objectives:

o   Identify problems associated with reporting and collecting data through quality control audits.

o   Assist agencies in the implementation of recommended changes in data collection and reporting procedures.

o   Prepare quarterly and annual reports on crime in the San Diego region.

o   Provide a clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of criminal justice data in the region.

The Clearinghouse Project is expected to include seven phases, with the first six phases relating to a specific component of the criminal justice system (i.e., police, Probation, District Attorney, jails, courts, and juvenile justice). In each phase, a subcommittee of criminal justice practitioners will provide input to SANDAG staff and suggest formats for reports. The final phase is an ongoing reporting, clearinghouse, and maintenance function for the San Diego region. It is expected that this effort will result in more accurate and timely criminal justice information for policy-making purposes.

This report discusses the results of the first of four quality control audits to be conducted under the clearinghouse project. Topics for subsequent audits include: the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS); the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR) prepared by law enforcement; and the Offender-Based Tracking System (OBTS) which tracks adult felony cases from arrest to disposition.

METHODOLOGY

The procedures employed in the quality control study of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) in San Diego are those developed and used by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) in conducting audits throughout the state. The stated purpose of the quality control surveys, according to the BCS manual, is to ensure that law enforcement agencies and the state produce statistics that are valid, reliable and timely by identifying and correcting sources of error and reporting problems.[2]

The first phase of the quality control audits was conducting preliminary interviews with personnel in the 10 law enforcement jurisdictions in the County. The interview questions were designed to determine the flow of incident reports from the

---

[2]<u>Uniform Crime Reporting and Monthly Arrest and Citation Register Quality Control Survey Procedural Outline</u>, Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services, Department of Justice, October 1983.

point when they are reported to law enforcement (e.g., a citizen call for service) to the point at which incidents are classified and scored for UCR reporting on the Return A form. The interviews provided information which facilitated the actual audits and also provided data on potential sources of errors. A flow chart depicting the paper flow on crime incidents was prepared for each agency. Copies of the interview schedule and the Return A form are presented in Appendix A.

Crime Case Audit

A sample of Part I offenses reported during a one-month period was selected in each agency for review. The samples were either selected from dispatch or crime case logs maintained by the agencies. Each sample case was read by a reviewer and classified according to the UCR crime categories presented in Table 1. In addition, the clearance status and the value of stolen property were recorded (see data collection form, Appendix A). The reviewer's classification was compared to the classification reported by the agency. In agencies reporting UCR data through the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), the agency classification of a case was obtained from a computer printout provided by San Diego Data Processing Corporation. When discrepancies existed, the reasons were noted. If necessary, BCS staff members were consulted for a final determination of the appropriate category.

Underreporting

Dispatch logs and/or officer activity logs were reviewed to determine if agencies may be underreporting certain types of crime. Officers in most departments have discretion with respect to when a crime report is taken. This can lead to underreporting. Examples of incidents that may not be reported are thefts where the victim does not want a report written, or an assault which is resolved by the officer at the scene and not documented because the victim does not want to prosecute. In both instances, these are reportable offenses, but without a crime incident report, they would never be recorded in agency statistics.

TABLE 1

ARJIS BCS GROUP CODES
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM

CODE	DESCRIPTION
1A0	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
1B0	Manslaughter by Negligence
2A0	Rape by Force
2B0	Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape

CODE			
3AA	Robbery	- Firearm	- Highway
3AB			- Commercial House
3AC			- Gas or Service Station
3AD			- Chain Store
3AE			- Residence
3AF			- Bank
3AG			- Miscellaneous
3BA		- Knife/Cutting Instru.	- Highway
3BB			- Commercial Station
3BC			- Gas or Service Station
3BD			- Chain Store
3BE			- Residence
3BF			- Bank
3BG			- Miscellaneous
3CA		- Other Weapon	- Highway
3CB			- Commercial House
3CC			- Gas or Service Station
3CD			- Chain Store
3CE			- Residence
3CF			- Bank
3CG			- Miscellaneous
3DA		- Strong Arm	- Highway
3DB			- Commercial House
3DC			- Gas or Service Station
3DD			- Chain Store
3DE			- Residence
3DF			- Bank
3DG			- Miscellaneous
4AO	Assault	- Firearm	
4BO		Knife/Cutting Instrument	
4CO		Other Dangerous Weapon	
4DO		Hands/Fists/Feet	
4EO		Other Simple Assaults-Not Aggravated	
5A1	Burglary	- Forcible Entry - Residence	- Night(6PM-6AM)
5A2			- Day (6AM-6PM)
5A3			- Unknown
5A4		- Non-Residence	- Night(6PM-6AM)
5A5			- Day (6AM-6PM)
5A6			- Unknown

5B1		No Force Entry -	Residence	- Night(6PM-6AM)
5B2				- Day (6AM-6PM)
5B3				- Unknown
5B4			- Non-Residence	- Night(6PM-6AM)
5B5				- Day (6AM-6PM)
5B6				- Unknown
5C1		Attempted Entry-	Residence	- Night(6PM-6AM)
5C2				- Day (6AM-6PM)
5C3				- Unknown
5C4			- Non-Residence	- Night(6PM-6AM)
5C5				- Day (6AM-6PM)
5C6				- Unknown
6AA	Larceny -	Over $400	- Pocket Picking	
6AB			- Purse-Snatching	
6AC			- Shoplifting	
6AD			- From Motor Vehicles	
6AE			- Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	
6AF			- Bicycles	
6AG			- From Buildings	
6AH			- From Any Coin-Operated Machine	
6AI			- All Other	
6BA		$200 thru $400	- Pocket Picking	
6BB			- Purse-Snatching	
6BC			- Shoplifting	
6BD			- From Motor Vehicles	
6BE			- Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	
6BF			- Bicycles	
6BG			- From Buildings	
6BH			- From Any Coin-Operated Machine	
6BI			- All Other	
6CA		$50 to $200	- Pocket Picking	
6CB			- Purse-Snatching	
6CC			- Shoplifting	
6CD			- From Motor Vehicles	
6CE			- Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	
6CF			- Bicycles	
6CG			- From Buildings	
6CH			- From Any Coin-Operated Machine	
6CI			- All Other	
6DA		Under $50	- Pocket Picking	
6DB			- Purse-Snatching	
6DC			- Shoplifting	
6DD			- From Motor Vehicles	
6DE			- Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	
6DF			- Bicycles	
6DG			- From Buildings	
6DH			- From Any Coin-Operated Machine	
6DI			- All Other	
7AO	Auto Theft -	Autos		
7BO	-	Trucks & Buses		
7CO	-	Other Vehicles		
8AN	Arson -	Single Occupancy	- Uninhabited	
8AY			- Inhabited	

8BN	– Apartments/Hotels	– Uninhabited
8BY		– Inhabited
8CN	– Storage	– Uninhabited
8CY		– Inhabited
8DN	– Industrial/Mfg.	– Uninhabited
8DY		– Inhabited
8EN	– Other Commercial	– Uninhabited
8EY		– Inhabited
8FN	– Community/Public	– Uninhabited
8FY		– Inhabited
8GN	– All Other Structures	– Uninhabited
8GY		– Inhabited
8HN	– Motor Vehicles	– Uninhabited
8HY		– Inhabited
8IN	– Other Mobile Prop.	– Uninhabited
8IY		– Inhabited
8JN	– Crops/Timber/etc.	– Uninhabited
8JY		– Inhabited

REPORTED CRIMES

A total of 1,221 crime incident reports were reviewed and classified based on UCR reporting guidelines. Reviewer's classifications were compared to data reported by the law enforcement agency and discrepancies were noted. Results for reported crimes are broken down into three categories: crimes not reported; discrepancies in the primary crime type (homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft); and discrepancies in secondary classifications (e.g., force/no force burglaries, time of day, type of vehicle stolen, etc.).

Seven of the 10 law enforcement agencies studied report UCR Index crimes through the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS). These agencies are Carlsbad, Chula Vista, El Cajon, Escondido, La Mesa, San Diego and the Sheriff's Department. ARJIS evaluates the case based on data entered, including the penal code section of the most serious offense, time of incident, suspect actions, location of the crime, property stolen and weapon used. Unlike manual reporting systems and the quality control audit, ARJIS cannot review the narrative written by the officer which may further elaborate on the type of offense. An officer must check the correct boxes and enter the appropriate information to ensure that data entered into ARJIS produce accurate UCR reporting. Other sources of errors of data reported by ARJIS are inconsistencies in data entry and incorrect evaluation of cases by ARJIS.

The three agencies tabulating UCR data manually are Coronado, National City and Oceanside. Potential sources of errors in manual systems include officer errors or omissions in report preparation and incorrect interpretation of UCR guidelines.

Results

Figure 1 presents the countywide results of the audit of reported crime data. Findings for individual agencies are presented in Appendix D. One percent (1%) of the cases reviewed were not reported to BCS and in an additional 6%, the incorrect type of crime was reported (for example, a burglary was reported as a theft). These two categories of errors have the most significant impact on crime data reported by agencies because they affect the actual number of reported crimes in the specific categories of homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. According to BCS staff, a 10% combined discrepancy rate in these categories is acceptable.

FIGURE 1
PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION
OF DISCREPANCIES IN
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
N = 1221
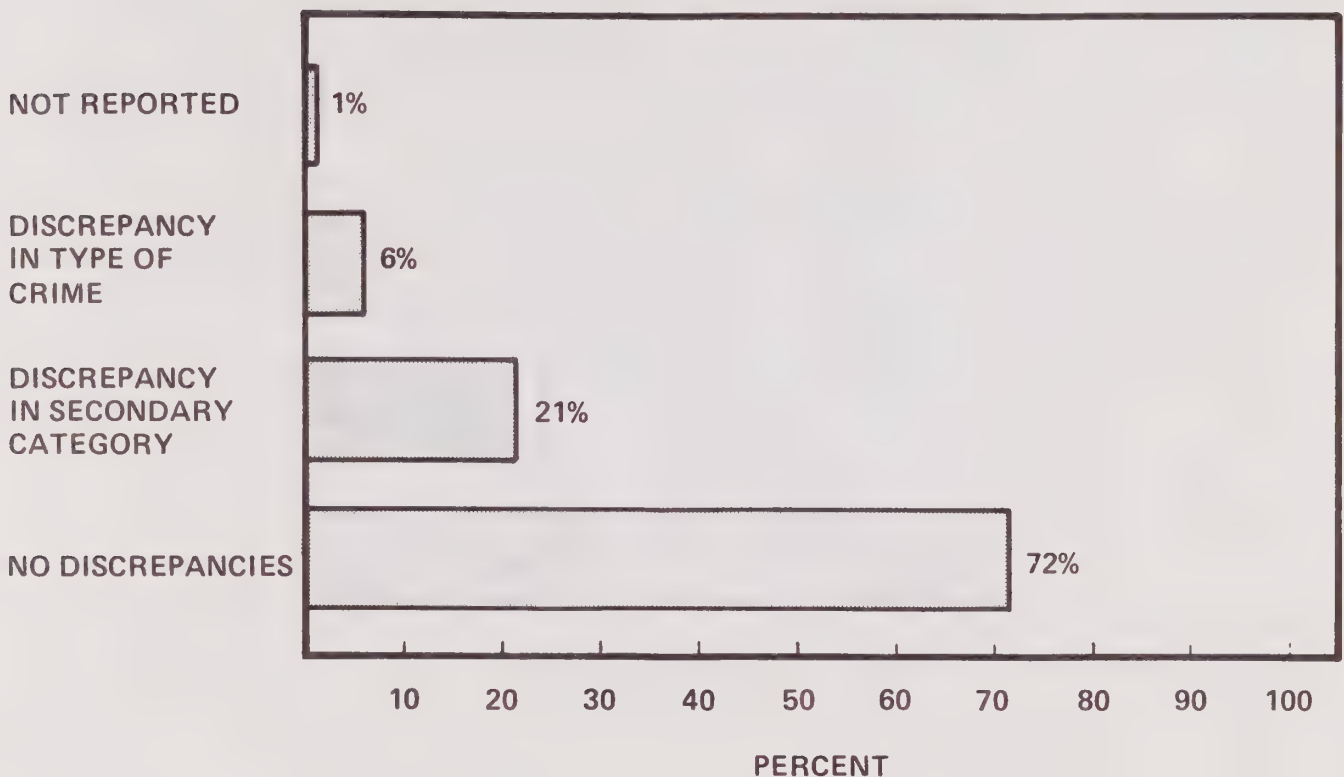
Assuming the error rates found in the quality control audit are consistent through-out the year, it is estimated that, of the 114,210 FBI Index crimes reported in 1983, 6,853 were reported in the wrong categories. In addition, over 1,000 crime incident reports were not classified and tabulated in the number of reported offenses.

Table 2 indicates that the majority of the cases not reported are in the category of property offenses including larceny (65%); burglary (12%); and motor vehicle theft (12%). Twelve percent (12%) of the cases not reported were assaults or arsons. Reasons for non-reporting of cases are primarily related to the paperwork flow between officers and records personnel, and between records division personnel.

TABLE 2

DISCREPANCIES IN UNIFORM CRIME
REPORTING BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
N = 345

	Not Reported	Crime Type	Secondary Category	Total N	%
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0	0%
Rape	0%	3%	0%	2	1%
Robbery	0%	3%	3%	10	3%
Assault	6%	0%	4%	11	3%
Burglary	12%	22%	50%	146	42%
Larceny	65%	40%	41%	145	42%
Motor Vehicle Theft	12%	1%	2%	7	2%
Arson	6%	0%	1%	3	1%
Part II Offenses	0%	31%	0%	21	6%
TOTAL	17	68	260	345	100%

The types of cases reflecting discrepancies in the type of crime reported were primarily larcenies (40%), burglaries (22%) and other offenses (Part II crimes) classified incorrectly as FBI Index offenses (31%). (See Table 2) (The following discussion references items on the Regional Crime/Incident Report. A copy of this form is in Appendix C.)

The most common problems noted are as follows:

1. Burglary from an unlocked garage or toolshed was often reported as a theft because of the penal code section indicated by the officer (487 PC or 488 PC).

2. Theft from a motor vehicle was reported as malicious mischief (a Part II offense) in several instances by agencies reporting through ARJIS because tampering with a vehicle was the only suspect action indicated on the crime report.

3. Thefts from vehicles were reported by ARJIS as burglaries when the agency failed to indicate vehicle as the place of attack.

4. In a number of cases, Part II offenses, including non-return of rental property, fraud and employee theft, were reported by ARJIS as larcenies because the suspect action indicating fraud or false pretenses was not checked.

5. Child neglect/abuse was incorrectly reported as assault in four instances in the sample cases due to an error in the UCR classification table in ARJIS. Child abuse, when it does not involve serious injury, is a Part II offense for UCR reporting. This problem has been corrected in ARJIS.

<u>Secondary Classification.</u> As mentioned previously, reported crimes are classified in specific subcategories. While inconsistencies in these secondary classifications do not affect the number of crimes reported, they do affect the accuracy of data used by departments to determine characteristics of crimes that are occurring (e.g., bank robberies, aggravated assault with a firearm, forced entry burglaries of residences, shoplift larcenies, etc.). These types of data are often used by agencies in operational planning to evaluate crime patterns or crime series.

Twenty-one percent (21%) of the cases examined had errors in the secondary classifications. The most prevalent discrepancies were found in the burglary and larceny categories (50% and 41% of the discrepancies, respectively). The majority of the discrepancies in burglary cases (70 of 129 sample cases) were due to the way ARJIS was evaluating cases.

1. In 33 burglary cases, the time of day was reported as day or nighttime when there was an overlap in time ranging from day to night (unknown). ARJIS reports the midpoint of a range of times if the range occurs within one calendar day. These design criteria are based on a decision made by the ARJIS crime case user committee when the UCR reporting system was developed.

2. Discrepancies in the force/no force and attempt categories of burglaries resulted from an error in the UCR classification table in ARJIS. This affected 36 cases. ARJIS staff has made the necessary changes to the table to correct this problem.

3. One nighttime burglary was incorrectly coded as unknown time by ARJIS. If the time range on a burglary involves two calendar days, it is classified by ARJIS as unknown, even when the hours are totally within nighttime (6 PM to 6 AM).

Agency errors in reporting burglary classifications accounted for the remaining 59 discrepancies.

1. Agencies reporting manually classified 21 burglaries as day or nighttime when there was an overlap in time (unknown).

2. Officers in 33 burglary cases did not indicate the correct force/no force or attempt category. In particular, officers either failed to check forced entry as a suspect action or checked forced entry when the penal code section indicated attempt (664/459 PC).

3. In five (5) cases, a non-residential burglary was reported as residential burglary because of the type of structure indicated on the crime report.

The following discrepancies were noted in the secondary classifications of larceny offenses.

1. The most frequent errors relate to theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories reported as thefts of articles from a motor vehicle or as miscellaneous thefts (66 cases of 107 theft reports with discrepancies). For UCR reporting purposes, items such as in-dash stereos, mirrors, hubcaps, wheels, and tires are considered parts and accessories of a vehicle when they are installed on

the car. To classify these offenses correctly, the suspect action indicating theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories must be checked. If both theft of parts and accessories <u>and</u> articles from a motor vehicle occur during the same crime incident, the items with the higher dollar value should be used in determining the type of theft reported, according to BCS staff.

2. In seven (7) shoplift theft cases, the crime was classified as theft from a building or miscellaneous theft because shoplift was not indicated as a suspect action.

3. Miscellaneous thefts (6) were sometimes reported as thefts from a motor vehicle or theft of parts and accessories because these suspect actions were indicated.

4. An additional six (6) cases were reported as occurring at different locations than indicated by the officer.

5. In six (6) cases ARJIS did not evaluate the value of property correctly and these thefts were reported in the wrong dollar loss category. ARJIS staff is conducting an audit to determine the source of this problem.

6. Six (6) thefts were reported in the wrong dollar loss category either because the agency included the value of damaged property, an error was made in interpreting UCR guidelines, or a mathematical error was made.

7. Three (3) thefts from a building were tabulated as miscellaneous thefts because a structure was not indicated on the crime incident report.

8. Two (2) pickpocket thefts were reported incorrectly because pickpocket was not indicated as a suspect action.

9. Two (2) thefts from parking meters were reported as miscellaneous thefts because coin-operated machine was not listed by the officer as the target of the crime.

10. Two (2) thefts from motor vehicles parked at a shopping mall were reported as shoplifts.

11. One (1) miscellaneous theft was reported as theft from a building because the officer indicated a structure on the report.

Discrepancies found in other offense categories include the following:

1. Eight (8) robbery cases had discrepancies in the secondary classification related to the type of robbery (e.g., highway, bank, etc.) or the weapon used. In two of these cases, a highway robbery was classified incorrectly because ARJIS does not include a lot, park or yard location in the highway robbery category.

2. Ten (10) assault cases were classified incorrectly because of discrepancies in the weapon used or the degree of injury. To be classified as aggravated assault, an assault involving hands or feet as the weapon must result in serious injury to the victim including broken bones, stitches, etc. For ARJIS

to classify aggravated assault correctly when hands and feet are the weapon, hospital treatment has to be indicated.

3. Four (4) motor vehicle thefts were reported in the wrong vehicle type category. According to BCS staff, a van and a pick-up truck should be categorized as trucks, not automobiles.

ARJIS Reporting of UCR Crime Data

ARJIS prepares UCR reports for seven law enforcement agencies in the County. Certain elements related to the design of ARJIS affect the reporting of UCR data. These should be recognized by agencies utilizing ARJIS's UCR data for submission to the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

1. ARJIS reports crimes based on the date the report is entered in the system, not the date of occurrence of the crime. Therefore, the UCR data for a given month may not reflect the actual number of crimes occurring in that month due to delays in data entry and the fact that UCR reports are prepared at midnight on the last day of the month.

2. The ARJIS system uses the California Penal Code section as the basis for classifying cases. Since the Penal Code and UCR guidelines are not always consistent, it is necessary for ARJIS to evaluate other elements of the case to classify it correctly. If an officer or data entry operator fails to indicate all the necessary items (e.g., structure, weapon, suspect action, etc.), the case will not be reported accurately. Table 3 indicates the essential data elements required to classify specific crimes.

3. The value and type of stolen property is necessary in evaluating and reporting certain crime categories (larceny and motor vehicle theft). If data related to property, such as make and model, do not match items in the ARJIS property table, then the property is considered "unresolved" and the case cannot be reported to BCS until the discrepancy is corrected. There are approximately 6,000 items of property in ARJIS that are classified as "unresolved".

Reporting of Specific Crimes. Inconsistencies in ARJIS reporting were noted in specific crime categories. Two types of discrepancies have been corrected in the ARJIS system:

1. Reporting of force/no force and attempt burglary categories.
2. Classification of child abuse and neglect.

Other problem areas identified require more extensive changes to the ARJIS system. Written documentation of the reporting policies and guidelines regarding these items has been received from BCS (see letter, Appendix B). It is recommended that the ARJIS Users and Management Committees consider authorization of the following program modifications:

1. A stolen pick-up truck should be classified as a truck.

2. A robbery occurring in a lot, park or yard should be coded as a highway robbery.

14

TABLE 3

ARJIS DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR UCR REPORTING
BY CRIME TYPE

Crime	**Data Required**
Homicide	Force, Tool or Weapon Victim Injured Extent of Treatment – Death
Rape	Victim Sex Date of Birth Force, Tool or Weapon Suspect Action (#34 – raped)
Attempt Rape (220/261 PC)	Force, Tool or Weapon Suspect Action (#60 attempt) Victim Sex Date of Birth
Robbery	Place of Attack Force, Tool or Weapon Structure Property (Y or N)
Assault	Force, Tool or Weapon Victim Injury Extent of Treatment
Burglary	Time Place of Attack Structure Point of Entry Suspect Action (#15 if forced entry) (#46 or 47 if vehicle)
Larceny	Place of Attack Structure Suspect Action (Any valid code from 0 through 61, such as shoplift, purse snatch, etc.)
Auto Theft	Property = Y (Has to have value)
Arson	Arson Type Content Loss ($) Structure Loss ($) Abandoned (Y or N)

3.   An overlap in time between day and nighttime for burglaries should always be classified as an unknown time. ARJIS currently uses the midpoint to determine time if the range occurs within one calendar day.

4.   Larceny categories such as theft from a motor vehicle and theft of vehicle parts and accessories should be selected based on the dollar value of stolen property.

5.   All thefts of credit cards, under 484e PC, should be classified as larceny under $50.

Agencies reporting crime data manually should also be encouraged to conform to these guidelines.

Additional changes in the ARJIS system should be considered by the ARJIS User Committee with recommendations for inclusion in the ARJIS workplan referred to the Management Committee:

1.   When an attempt burglary charge is indicated on the crime report (664/459 PC) and forced entry is checked as a suspect action, ARJIS should reject the case at the time of data entry so that the discrepancy can be corrected by the reporting officer.

2.   A suspect action should be added in the "other" category for both non-return of rental property and employee theft.

3.   A more refined classification system for injury in assault cases should be developed to reflect serious injury (e.g., broken bones, stitches) that is not treated in a hospital.

4.   When the crime indicated is theft (487/488 PC) with a vehicle as the place of attack and tamper with a vehicle as the only suspect action, this suspect action should not be considered by ARJIS in classifying the case. Currently, these theft cases are classified as malicious mischief.

Officer Report Preparation

Table 4 presents a list of errors in report preparation by officers which result in inaccurate UCR reporting. This list should be used by agencies in developing training for officers. As a reference, the San Diego Regional Crime/Incident Report is included in Appendix C.

16

TABLE 4

SOURCES OF ERRORS IN
OFFICER REPORT PREPARATION

Burglary

- A crime report of a burglary from an unlocked or open garage, or a toolshed that is attached to a house, should have 459 PC or 664/459 PC as the crime code, not 488 PC, 487 PC or 10851 VC.

- All burglaries involving forced entry must have forced entry checked as the suspect action (#15).

- Attempt burglaries (664/459 PC) should <u>not</u> have forced entry marked on the report as a suspect action.

- It is important to indicate the correct structure type in <u>all</u> burglary cases (residential or non-residential).

Theft

- Thefts of articles from inside a motor vehicle <u>require</u> #46 as a suspect action (took property from vehicle).

- Thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories (including in-dash stereos, hubcaps, wheels, batteries, mirrors, etc.) require #47 as a suspect action (took vehicle parts/accessories). To qualify for this suspect action, the parts/accessories must be <u>on</u> a vehicle, not in a parts store or a wrecking yard.

- Thefts or burglaries from vehicles require that vehicle is indicated as the place of attack (#2). Place of attack refers to the vehicle itself, not where the vehicle is parked.

- In <u>all</u> shoplift thefts, suspect action #35 (shoplifted) should be checked.

- In all thefts involving purse snatches or pickpockets, the corresponding suspect action should be marked (#30 for purse snatch and #28 for picked pocket).

- If a theft occurs inside a building, a structure type must be indicated (residential or non-residential).

- Damage to property should not be included in the property section on the crime report. This is only for <u>stolen</u> property.

- Thefts from parking meters should list coin-operated machine as the target.

- Theft from a locker in a public building should not be reported as a burglary (459 PC).

Assault

- Extent of injury in assaults should be recorded as "hospital treatment" if the victim went to a hospital, <u>clinic</u> or <u>doctor's office</u>.

Part II Offenses

- Thefts involving non-return of rental property, fraud, embezzlement or employee theft should have #18 indicated as the suspect action (fraud/false pretense).

CASE CLEARANCES

The ability of law enforcement personnel to solve crime cases is measured by the clearance rate. This rate is the proportion of crime cases cleared by arrest or exceptional means (identification of an offender who cannot be arrested). A subsample of cases were reviewed to determine if case clearances were being reported according to UCR guidelines. Of 497 crime cases reviewed, 16 had discrepancies in the clearance status (3%). (See Table 5) The following reasons for inconsistencies were noted:

1. The clearance status in 11 cases was not updated in ARJIS. This could be because the paperwork was not routed appropriately between detective and records divisions or it could be the result of data entry errors.

2. Three (3) cases were not entered in ARJIS; therefore, the clearances were not counted.

3. One (1) auto theft was incorrectly cleared when the vehicle was recovered, with no suspect identified or arrested.

4. One agency reporting manually failed to report a clearance by arrest.

TABLE 5

DISCREPANCIES IN REPORTING CASE CLEARANCES
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
N = 497

	Number	Percentage
Cases Without Discrepancies	481	97%
Cases With Discrepancies	16	3%

STOLEN PROPERTY

Data are reported by law enforcement agencies on the value of property stolen and recovered. The quality control study included a comparison of the dollar amount of stolen property. Findings presented in Table 6 indicate that 8% of the 498 cases reviewed had discrepancies in property values. This resulted in under-reporting $2,285 of stolen items countywide in the sample cases. The total dollar loss for the cases in the study was $451,969, with a total discrepancy, based on dollar value, of 5%. Problems noted include double counting or omitting certain items of property, not updating the amount of property based on supplemental reports from victims, reporting damaged property as stolen, and mathematical errors (addition or rounding).

18

TABLE 6

DISCREPANCIES IN REPORTING VALUE
OF STOLEN PROPERTY
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
N = 498

	Number	Percentage
Cases Without Discrepancies	457	92%
Cases With Discrepancies	41	8%

OFFICER DISCRETION

The potential exists for underreporting crime because an officer does not take a report in an incident involving a reportable, Part I offense. To determine the extent to which officer discretion affects UCR reporting, dispatch records were reviewed in nine agencies.[3] In smaller agencies, the study period was one week. In San Diego and the Sheriff's Department, dispatch logs for a two-day period were analyzed.

The offenses with the greatest degree of officer discretion in report-taking are assault, family disturbances and theft-related cases, according to study results. In the sample cases, 66 dispatch incidents indicated injury or violence, with an additional 51 cases involving possible injury or a fight. These assault incidents did not result in a report taken by the officer. Forty-seven (47) theft related calls for service (larceny, burglary and motor vehicle theft) were not reported either because the victim was not available or did not desire a report.

It was not possible to determine the number of these cases which were reportable offenses based on the limited information on the dispatch records. However, study findings suggest that certain offenses may be underreported. It is recommended that agencies review their policies regarding preparation of crime incident reports involving FBI Index crimes to ensure complete and accurate UCR reporting.

---

[3]The study could not be conducted in Oceanside because dispatch incident records do not include information regarding crime reports taken.

APPENDICES

PRELIMINARY SURVEY

1. The preliminary survey should be conducted on-site by the survey team. Regardless of agency size or degree of technical sophistication, attempts to analyze the incident and arrest reporting systems by telephone or by mail are generally unproductive.

2. The date of the preliminary survey and the quality control survey should be announced well in advance.

   _____

3. The survey team should request that a member of the agency's Records Division be assigned to assist the team during the preliminary survey and quality control survey.

   _____

   _____

4. Note recent jurisdictional changes (e.g., annexations, consolidations, etc.).

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

5. Note recent organizational changes which may affect reporting policy or procedure.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

6. Identify all locations within agency's jurisdiction where complaints are reviewed.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. Identify the kinds of reports (complaints which are):

a) taken over the telephone without subsequent investigation.

_____

_____

b) taken over the telephone, but are investigated at a later time.

_____

_____

_____

c) require in-person appearance of the victim complaint.

_____

_____

_____

8. Determine if a written record is prepared or computer entry made for each complaint or request for service received regardless of the nature of the incident.

_____

_____

_____

_____

9. Determine if a unique, consecutive number is issued for all complaints and/or requests for service regardless of the nature of the incident.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

10. Identify the medium (e.g., form, ledger, computer entry, card, ticket) used by complaint reception personnel to record <u>initial complaint</u> information received by:

a) telephone _____

b) walk-in _____

c) mail/telegraph _____

d) judicial process _____

e) referral from other agency _____

f) on-view (patrol) _____

h) other _____

_____

_____

11. Determine when incident/offense reports and arrest reports are usually submitted:

a) end of tour of duty _____

b) predetermined grace period _____

c) at headquarters _____

12. Determine departmental policy concerning the kinds of offenses which required submission of a written report.

_____

_____

_____

_____

13. Identify all _incident/offense_ report and _arrest report_ forms used for reporting crime and arrest events (e.g., robbery form, burglary report form, etc.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

14. Determine if complaint control number is included on the:

a) incident/offense report _____

b) arrest report _____

c) supplementary reports _____

d) other _____

15. When is the report control number issued? _____

_____

15a. By whom (i.e., individual, section, division) is number issued?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

16. Describe crime and arrest report review process:

a) When are reports reviewed by staff personnel?

_____

_____

_____

b) Are complaint cards matched with incident/offense reports?

_____

_____

_____

c) Is a delinquent report list maintained by staff review personnel?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

17. Identify personnel responsible for processing records:

FUNCTION	NAME OF PERSON(S)
a) Supervisory review	_____
b) Staff review	_____
c) UCR scoring and classifying (crime event)	_____
d) UCR scoring clearances	_____
e) UCR report preparation	_____
f) MACR report preparation	_____
g) Filing reports	_____
h) Preparing index cards	_____

18. Length of service of key records personnel at present assignment:

    a.   Supervisory review _____

    b.   Staff review _____

    c.   UCR clerk _____

    d,   MACR clerk _____

19. Determine where, how, and length of time source documents are filed:

Source Document	Location	Method of Filing	Length of Time filed
a) Incident/Offense			
b) Arrest Report			
c) Supplemental Report			
d) Follow-up Report			
e) Other			

20. Identify point in record process where:

    a)   Incident/offense reports are scored and classified for UCR.

    _____

    b)   Cleared and/or unfounded cases are scored.

    _____

    c)   MACR report is completed.

    _____

    _____

21. Does agency maintain a Register of Incidents listing Part I offenses and clearances by complaint number?

    _____

    _____

22. Explain procedures for documenting clearances and unfounding incidents which occurred in previous months/years.

_____

_____

_____

23. Review the UCR and and MACR data on the Jurisdictional Trends for the preceding ten years.

_____

_____

_____

AGENCY
_____

REVIEWER(S)

_____

UNIFORM CRIME REPORT
QUALITY CONTROL STUDY
CRIME _____

MONTH/YEAR REVIEWED

_____

CASE NUMBER	CRIME CLASSIFICATION		CLEARANCE STATUS		PROPERTY STOLEN	
	AGENCY	REVIEWER	AGENCY	REVIEWER	AGENCY	REVIEWER

30

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Data Entry	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE'						
a MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) If homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	11					
b MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12					
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	20					
a Rape by Force	21					
b Attempts to commit Forcible Rape	22					
3. ROBBERY TOTAL	30					
a Firearm	31					
b Knife or Cutting Instrument	32					
c Other Dangerous Weapon	33					
d Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc)	34					
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	40					
a Firearm	41					
b Knife or Cutting Instrument	42					
c Other Dangerous Weapon	43					
d Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated injury	44					
e Other Assaults-Simple, Not Aggravated	45					
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	50					
a Forcible Entry	51					
b Unlawful Entry - No Force	52					
c. Attempted Forcible Entry	53					
6. LARCENY-THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	60					
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70					
a Autos	71					
b Trucks and Buses	72					
c Other Vehicles	73					
GRAND TOTAL	77					

80 NUMBER OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED THIS MONTH			NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR ALL OFFENSES		DO NOT USE THIS SPACE	
NUMBER OF OFFICERS KILLED		NUMBER OF OFFICERS ASSAULTED	NUMBER UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE	NUMBER 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER		INITIALS
BY FELONIOUS ACTS	BY ACCIDENTAL OR NEGLIGENT ACTS				RECORDED	
					EDITED	
					ENTERED	
Submit completed Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted form if any officer was assaulted or killed this month			If any arrests were reported, submit appropriate Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested report.		ADJUSTED	
					CORRES	

_____
Month and Year of Report

_____
Agency Identifier

_____
Population

_____
Date

_____
Prepared By

_____
Title

_____
Agency and State

_____
Chief, Commissioner, Sheriff, or Superintendent

PROPERTY STOLEN BY CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	DATA ENTRY	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 4 Return A)	Value of Property Stolen (Dollars)
1. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHER	12		
2. FORCIBLE RAPE (Total)	20		
3. ROBBERY			
(a) HIGHWAY (Streets, Alleys, Etc.)	31		
(b) COMMERCIAL HOUSE (Except C.D.F.)	32		
(c) GAS OR SERVICE STATION	33		
(d) CONVENIENCE STORE	34		
(e) RESIDENCE (Anywhere on Premises)	35		
(f) BANK	36		
(g) MISCELLANEOUS	37		
TOTAL ROBBERY	30		
4. ASSAULT (Not Applicable)			
5. BURGLARY — BREAKING OR ENTERING			
(a) RESIDENCE (Dwelling)			
(1) NIGHT (6 P.M. — 6 A.M.)	51		
(2) DAY (6 A.M. — 6 P.M.)	52		
(3) UNKNOWN	53		
(b) NON-RESIDENCE (Store, Office, Etc.)			
(1) NIGHT (6 P.M. — 6 A.M.)	54		
(2) DAY (6 A.M. — 6 P.M.)	55		
(3) UNKNOWN	56		
TOTAL BURGLARY	50		
6. LARCENY — THEFT (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)			
(a) OVER $400	64		
(b) $200 THROUGH $400	61		
(c) $50 TO $200	62		
(d) UNDER $50	63		
TOTAL LARCENY (Same As Item 6X)	60		
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (Include Alleged Joy Ride)	70		
GRAND TOTAL — ALL ITEMS	77		
ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS OF LARCENY AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (6X and 7X)			
6X. NATURE OF LARCENIES UNDER ITEM 6			
(a) POCKET-PICKING	81		
(b) PURSE-SNATCHING	82		
(c) SHOPLIFTING	83		
(d) FROM MOTOR VEHICLES (Except E)	84		
(e) MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	85		
(f) BICYCLES	86		
(g) FROM BUILDINGS (Except C and H)	87		
(h) FROM ANY COIN-OPERATED MACHINES (Parking Meters, Etc.)	88		
(i) ALL OTHER	89		
TOTAL LARCENIES (Same As Item 6)	80		
7X. MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED			
(a) STOLEN LOCALLY AND RECOVERED LOCALLY	91		
(b) STOLEN LOCALLY AND RECOVERED BY OTHER JURISDICTIONS	92		
(c) TOTAL LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED	90		
(d) STOLEN OUT OF TOWN, RECOVERED LOCALLY	93		

JUS 729 B (6-82)

INSTRUCTIONS: Total offenses recorded on this form should be the same as the number of actual offenses listed in column 4 of Return A (for each crime class). Include attempted crimes on this form and Return A.

This form deals with the nature of crime (type of act and place committed) and the value of property stolen and the amount recovered. If you cannot complete the report in all respects, please record as much information as is available. Tally Sheets for this form will be sent upon request.

PROPERTY BY TYPE AND VALUE

Type of Property (1)	Data Entry	Value of Property Stolen and Recovered in Your Jurisdiction	
		Stolen (2)	Recovered (3)
(A) Currency, Notes, Etc.	01		
(B) Jewelry and Precious Metals	02		
(C) Clothing and Furs	03		
(D) Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	04		
(E) Office Equipment	05		
(F) Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	06		
(G) Firearms	07		
(H) Household Goods	08		
(I) Consumable Goods	09		
(J) Livestock	10		
(K) Miscellaneous	11		
TOTAL	00		

NOTE: Total of column (2) should agree with grand total shown on page 2. In column (3) include all property recovered even though stolen in prior months. The above is an accounting for only that property stolen in your jurisdiction. This will include property recovered for you by other jurisdictions but not property you recover for them.

	DATE
PREPARED BY	TITLE
CHIEF OR SHERIFF	

FORWARD BY 7TH DAY AFTER
CLOSE OF MONTH TO:

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

P. O. BOX 13427

Sacramento, CA 95813

JUS 729 C (6-82)

**San Diego
ASSOCIATION OF
GOVERNMENTS**

Suite 524   Security Pacific Plaza
1200 Third Avenue
San Diego, California 92101
(619) 236-5300

May 18, 1984

Rita Nelson
Bureau of Criminal Statistics
Department of Justice
P. O. Box 13427
Sacramento, CA 95813

Dear Rita:

Thank you for taking the time to review UCR guidelines with our staff over the last several months. The following items outline the areas which would require programming changes in the ARJIS system, based on my understanding of your verbal explanations:
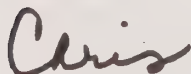
1.   A stolen pick-up truck should be classified as a truck.

2.   A robbery occurring in a lot, park or yard is a highway robbery.

3.   An overlap in time between day and nighttime for burglaries should always be classified as an unknown time.   ARJIS currently uses the midpoint to determine time if the range occurs within one calendar day.

4.   Larceny categories such as theft from a motor vehicle and theft of vehicle parts and accessories should be selected based on the dollar value of stolen property.

5.   All thefts of credit cards, under 484e PC, should be classified as larceny under $50. The initial criteria for classifying cases in ARJIS is the penal code section, so it is important to know if all subsections of 484e would fall into the theft category.

Before requesting authorization for these changes from the ARJIS Management Committee and Board of Directors, ARJIS staff would like written confirmation from BCS regarding these reporting guidelines.

Our final report on the UCR audit will be completed in the first week of June and I will send a copy to you. If you have any questions, please call me at 236-5361.

Thanks again for your cooperation and assistance.

Sincerely,

CHRISTINE CURTIS
Assistant Director
Criminal Justice Research Unit

CC/rw

cc: David Taylor, ARJIS
     Dennis Patterson, ARJIS

MEMBER AGENCIES: Cities of Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, National City, Oceanside, Poway, San Diego, San Marcos, Santee and Vista ADVISORY/LIAISON MEMBERS: Calif. Dept. of Transportation/U.S. Dept. of Defense and Tijuana/Baja Calif. Norte

JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP
Attorney General

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

P. O. BOX 13427
SACRAMENTO 95813

May 29, 1984

Ms. Christine Curtis
San Diego Association of Governments
1200 Third Avenue, Suite 524
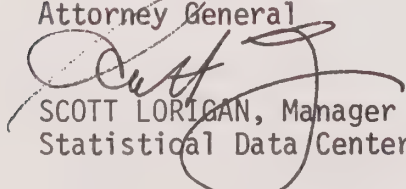San Diego, CA 92101

Dear Ms. Curtis:

UCR REPORTING GUIDELINES

In response to your letter of May 18, 1984, the following addresses Uniform
Crime Reporting (UCR) guidelines which may require programming changes to
the ARJIS System.

1. A stolen pickup truck should be classified as a truck (Uniform Crime
    Reporting Handbook, page 35, problem 4).

2. A robbery occurring in a lot, park, or yard is a highway robbery (UCR
    Handbook, page 51).

3. An overlap in time between day and night for burglaries should be
    classified as an unknown time (UCR Handbook, page 52).

4. When multiple thefts from motor vehicles occur involving both motor
    vehicle parts and accessories <u>and</u> property that was in the motor vehicle,
    score the <u>total theft value</u> under the category which has the highest value
    (UCR Handbook, page 79).

5. Thefts of non-negotiable instruments such as credit cards, traveler's checks,
    personal checks, etc. should be scored as thefts, if stolen, but no value
    recorded. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines eight standard
    Part I offense categories and this should be the criteria for classifying
    crime cases. This practice ensures that offenses with different titles
    under state and local law are considered and appropriately counted in UCR.

If you have any further questions, please contact Stan Wilkins at (916) 739-5591.

Very truly yours,

JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP
Attorney General

SCOTT LORIGAN, Manager
Statistical Data Center

SL:dn

cc: Susan Pennell
     Dennis Patterson, ARJIS

SAN DIEGO REGIONAL CRIME/INCIDENT REPORT

VICTIM INDEM-NIFICATION	RELATED REPORTS	ADDN'L. PROPERTY	ADDN'L. OFFENSES LISTED IN NARR.
Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N A

PAGE *1* OF

CASE NUMBER

CODE SECTION AND DESCRIPTION (ONE INCIDENT ONLY)

| MONTH | DAY | YEAR | DAY OF WEEK | TIME |

LOCATION OF INCIDENT (OR ADDRESS)

| CITY | BEAT | DISTRICT |

V / W | SP DC RP | W-TYPE | VICTIM'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE/OR ORGANIZATION) | RESIDENCE ADDRESS | CITY | STATE | ZIP

| RESIDENCE PHONE | RACE | SEX | DATE OF BIRTH | ID TYPE | ID NUMBER |

INTERPRETER REQUIRED Y N

RELATION TO: VICTIM | SUSPECT — R A S R A S

RESIDENT SD COUNTY Y N U

| STATUS | EMPLOYER (RANK IF MILITARY) | BUSINESS OR MILITARY ADDRESS | CITY | STATE | ZIP | DAYS OFF | WORK HOURS |

| BUSINESS PHONE | ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (VICTIM VEHICLE INFO. IF APPLICABLE) | V/W ASSIST Y N |

V / W | SP DC RP | W-TYPE | VICTIM'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE/OR ORGANIZATION) | RESIDENCE ADDRESS | CITY | STATE | ZIP

| RESIDENCE PHONE | RACE | SEX | DATE OF BIRTH | ID TYPE | ID NUMBER |

INTERPRETER REQUIRED Y N

RELATION TO: VICTIM | SUSPECT — R A S R A S

RESIDENT SD COUNTY Y N U

| STATUS | EMPLOYER (RANK IF MILITARY) | BUSINESS OR MILITARY ADDRESS | CITY | STATE | ZIP | DAYS OFF | WORK HOURS |

| BUSINESS PHONE | ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (VICTIM VEHICLE INFO. IF APPLICABLE) | V/W ASSIST Y N |

TOTAL # OF WITNESSES AT CRIME:

WITNESS TYPE: 01 ARRESTING OFFICER 06 OTHER LAY WITNESS 07 NARC CHEMIST
12 OTHER EXPERT 13 INVESTIGATOR 16 OTHER POLICE

STATUS E EMPLOYED S STUDENT
U UNEMPLOYED N NON-SALARIED WORKER

PLACE OF ATTACK: 1. STRUCTURE 2 VEHICLE 3 STREET/ALLEY 4 LOT/PARK/YARD ____ 5 OTHER ____

DESCRIPTION OF SURROUNDING AREA: 1 RESIDENTIAL 2 BUSINESS 3 INDUSTRIAL/MFG. 4 RECREATIONAL 5 INSTITUTIONAL 6 OPEN SPACE 7 SCHOOL 8 OTHER ____

| FORCE TOOL WEAPON | SPECIFY: | HOW USED: |
| F T W | | |

| FORCE TOOL WEAPON | SPECIFY: | HOW USED: |
| F T W | | |

TYPE OF STRUCTURE 0 N/A

N ON-RESIDENTIAL
1 BANK/S&L/CU
2 CONVENIENCE
3 DEPT
4 DRUG/MEDICAL
5 FAST FOOD
6 FINANCE COMPANY
7 GAS/SERVICE STA.
8 HOTEL/MOTEL
9 LIQUOR
10 MFG/CONSTRUCTION
11 PUBLIC BLDG
12 RESTAURANT/BAR
13 SCHOOL
14 SERVICES
15 SUPERMARKET
16 WHOLESALE
17

TARGET(S)
1 CASH REG/DRAWER
2 COIN OP MACH
3 DISPLAY ITEMS
4 OFFICE
5 PERSON
6 SAFE/BOX
7 STORAGE AREA
8

R ESIDENTIAL
1 APT/CONDO
2 DUPLEX/TOWNHS
3 HOTEL/MOTEL
4 HOUSEBOAT
5 SINGLE DETACH
6 TRAILER
7

TARGET(S)
1 ATTIC
2 BATHROOM
3 BEDROOM
4 COIN OP MACH
5 DEN
6 ENTIRE HOUSE
7 FAMILY ROOM
8 GARAGE
9 KITCHEN
10 LIVING ROOM
11 PERSON
12 STORAGE AREA
13

POINT OF ENTRY
0 N/A
1 UNKNOWN
2 FRONT
3 GARAGE
4 REAR
5 SIDE
6 GRND LEVEL
7 UPPER LEVEL
8 DOOR
9 DUCT/VENT
10 ROOF/FLOOR
11 TRUNK/HOOD
12 WALL
13 WINDOW
14

TYPE LOCK ATTACKED
0 N/A
1 ALARM DEFEATED
2 DEADBOLT
3 PADLOCK
4 SPRINGLATCH
5 SLIDE LTCH/CHAIN
6 VEHICLE LOCK
7 WINDOW LATCH
8

SECURITY USED
0 N/A
1 ALARM
2 BARS/GRATE
3 DOG
4 EXT LIGHTS
5 GUARD
6 INT LIGHTS
7 LOCKED DOORS
8 LOCKED WINDWS
9 NGHBOR/WATCH
10 OPERATION ID
11 PHOTO/CAMERA
12 SECRTY FENCE
13 WEAPON
14

SUSPECT ACTIONS
0 UNKNOWN
1 ATE/DRANK ON PREMISES
2 BLINDFOLD VICTIM
3 BOUND VICTIM
4 CASED AREA
5 CHILD MOLEST
6 CHILD NEGLECT
7 CONCEALED GOODS
8 DEFEATED SECURITY
9 DEFECATED
10 DEMANDED CASH
11 DEMANDED JEWELRY
12 DISABLED PHONE
13 FIRED WEAPON
14 FOLLOWED/STALKED
15 FORCED ENTRY
16 FORCED VICTIM TO LAY ON FLOOR
17 FORCED VICTIM TO MOVE
18 FRAUD FALSE PRETENSE
19 GANG RELATED
20 HID/CONCEALED OWN FACE/WORE MASK

21 HIDEOUT TECHNIQUE
22 INFLICTED INJURY
23 OFFERED ASSISTANCE
24 OFFERED DRUGS
25 OFFERED GAMBLING
26 OFFERED SEX
27 OTHER SEX ACTS
28 PICKED POCKET
29 PREPARED EXIT
30 PURSE SNATCH
31 PUSHED/SHOVED VICTIM
32 PUT CASH IN BAG/PURSE
33 RANSACKED
34 RAPED
35 SHOPLIFTED
36 SMOKED ON PREMISES
37 TAMPER WITH VEHICLE
38 THREATENED RETALTN.
39 TOOK ANIMALS
40 TOOK CASH FROM REGISTER PERSONALLY
41 TOOK ONLY JEWERLY
42 TOOK ONLY MONEY
43 TOOK ONLY TOOLS

44 TOOK ONLY TV/STEREO/CAMERA
45 TOOK PROPERTY FROM PERSON
46 TOOK PROPERTY FROM VEHICLE
47 TOOK VEH PTS/ACCES.
48 TOOK VICTIMS VEHICLE
49 USED DEMAND NOTE
50 USED LEFT HAND
51 USED LOOKOUT
52 USED MATCHES
53 USED PHONE
54 USED RIGHT HAND
55 USED STOLEN VEHICLE
56 USED THREATS
57 USED VICTIM'S TOOLS
58 VANDALIZED
59 VEHICLE NEEDED TO REMOVE PROPERTY
60 OTHER

61 PRETENDED TO BE:

ITEM NO.	ARTICLE NAME	STOLEN/RECV'D	IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS	BRAND, MAKE, OR MANUFACTURER	MODEL NAME AND MODEL NUMBERS	MISCELLANEOUS DESCRIPTION	VALUE
1							
2							
3							
4							

VICTIM INJURED: Y N **EXTENT OF TREATMENT:** N ONE T REATED H HOSPITAL D EATH **SIC:** Y YES A ADULT J JUVENILE N NO-PROBABLY IS A J ?

| REPORTING OFFICER | I.D. # | DIVISION | APPROVED BY | DETECTIVE(S) ASSIGNED | I.D. # | DIVISION |

| DATE AND TIME OF REPORT MO DAY YEAR TIME | CASE STATUS | | AGENCY | CRIME TYPE |

CASE #

SUSPECT(S)

ARRESTED	SUSPECT # 1 (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)	NICKNAME/AKA	RACE	SEX	AGE	DOB	HT.	WT.	BUILD	HAIR COLOR	EYE COLOR
Y N											

SUSPECT'S ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE	ID TYPE	ID NUMBER

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION / FURTHER SUSPECT DESCRIPTION (I.E., GLASSES, TATTOOS, TEETH, BIRTHMARKS, JEWELRY, SCARS, ETC.) | SUSPECT'S CLOTHING

ARRESTED	SUSPECT # 2 (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)	NICKNAME/AKA	RACE	SEX	AGE	DOB	HT.	WT.	BUILD	HAIR COLOR	EYE COLOR
Y N											

SUSPECT'S ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE	ID TYPE	ID NUMBER

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION / FURTHER SUSPECT DESCRIPTION (I.E., GLASSES, TATTOOS, TEETH, BIRTHMARKS, JEWELRY, SCARS, ETC.) | SUSPECT'S CLOTHING

HAIR LGTH/TYPE	HAIR STYLE	FACIAL HAIR	COMPLEXION	GENERAL APPEARANCE	DEMEANOR	SPEECH	VOICE
1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2
0 UNKNOWN	0 UNKNOWN	0 UNKNOWN	0 UNKNOWN	0 UNKNOWN	0 UNKNOWN	0 UNKNOWN	0 UNKNOWN
1 BALD	1 AFRO/NAT.	1 CLEAN SHAVE	1 ACNE	1 CASUAL	1 ANGRY	1 ACCENT	1 DISGUISED
2 COLLAR	2 BRAIDED	2 FULL BEARD	2 DARK	2 DIRTY	2 APOLOGETIC	2 LISPS	2 HIGH PITCH
3 LONG	3 BUSHY	3 FU MANCHU	3 FRECKLED	3 DISGUISE	3 CALM	3 MUMBLES	3 LOUD
4 NECK	4 GREASY	4 GOATEE	4 LIGHT	4 FLASHY	4 DISORGANIZED	4 OFFENSIVE	4 LOW PITCH
5 SHORT	5 MILITARY	5 LOWER LIP	5 MEDIUM	5 GOOD-LOOKING	5 IRRATIONAL	5 QUIET	5 MEDIUM
6 SHOULDER	6 PONYTAIL	6 MUSTACHE	6 PALE	6 MILITARY	6 NERVOUS	6 RAPID	6 MONOTONE
1 COARSE	7 PROCESSED	7 NONE/FUZZ	7 POCKED	7 UNKEMPT	7 POLITE	7 SLOW	7 NASAL
2 FINE	8 STRAIGHT	8 SIDEBURNS	8 RUDDY	8 UNUSUAL ODOR	8 PROFESSIONAL	8 STUTTERS	8 PLEASANT
3 THICK	9 WAVY/CURLY	9 UNSHAVEN	9 SALLOW	9 WELL GROOMED	9 STUPOR	9 TALKATIVE	9 RASPY
4 THINNING	10 WIG	10 VAN DYKE	10 TANNED	10 OTHER:	10 VIOLENT	10 OTHER:	10 SOFT
5 WIRY	11 OTHER:	11 OTHER:	11 OTHER:		11 OTHER:		11 OTHER:
6 OTHER:							

SUSPECT VEHICLE	YEAR	MAKE	MODEL	COLOR / COLOR	TYPE	LICENSE NO.	LIC STATE

ADDITIONAL VEHICLE IDENTIFIERS (DAMAGE, CHROME WHEELS, ETC.) | VEHICLE IMPOUND Y N | TOWING COMPANY

EVID.

EVIDENCE OBTAINED: 0 NONE 1 FINGERPRINTS 2 OTHER PRINTS 3 WEAPON/TOOLS 4 VEHICLE 5 PHOTOS 6 HAIR 7 STAINS 8 BLOOD/SEMEN 9 OTHER

DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE	TAG NOS.	ADDN'L. PERSONS LISTED Y N	WITNESS CHECK Y N

ADDITIONAL OFFENSES:

NARRATIVE

NARRATIVE: (INCLUDE ACTIONS AND CONVERSATION BY SUSPECT(S) AND VICTIM(S) AND OTHER EVENTS NOT PREVIOUSLY COVERED)

ARSON

ARSON TYPE: A SINGLE RESIDENTIAL B OTHER RESIDENTIAL C STORAGE D INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING E OTHER COMMERCIAL F COMMUNITY/PUBLIC G ALL OTHER STRUCTURE H MOTOR VEHICLES I OTHER MOBILE PROPERTY J CROPS, TIMBER, FENCES, SIGNS, ETC.

DESCRIPTION:	CONTENT LOSS $	STRUCT LOSS $	ABANDONED Y N	CONTINUED ☐

ARJIS-2 (REV. 7-82)

UCR AUDIT RESULTS
Carlsbad

REPORTED CRIMES

Cases Reviewed 73
Cases With Discrepancies 22 (29%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 51 (71%)

Not Reported	Discrepancy in Primary Crime Code	Discrepancy in Secondary Classification
3 Cases (4%)	2 Cases (3%)	17 Cases (23%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

A. NOT REPORTED

1. Two (2) cases were not entered into ARJIS and, therefore, were not reported (1 grand theft and 1 motor vehicle theft).

2. A theft that occurred with an arson was not reported separately, as required under UCR guidelines. For both offenses to be reported, the theft has to be entered in ARJIS as the primary charge and arson as an "other" offense.

B. DISCREPANCIES IN PRIMARY CRIME CODE

1. Two (2) thefts were classified as burglaries because the crime type used by the officer was 459 PC and other elements consistent with burglary were entered in ARJIS.

C. DISCREPANCIES IN SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION

1. Five (5) burglaries were classified in the incorrect force, no-force or attempt categories due to an error in the ARJIS classification table for UCR.

2. Five (5) burglaries were reported as day or nighttime when there was an overlap in time (unknown). ARJIS reports time of day based on the midpoint if a range of times occurs within one calendar day.

3. A forced entry burglary (1) was reported as no force because forced entry was not checked by the officer as a suspect action.

4. Two (2) thefts were reported in the wrong dollar loss category because ARJIS did not evaluate the property value correctly. ARJIS staff is conducting an audit to determine the source of the problem.

5. Two (2) shoplift thefts were reported as theft from a building because shoplift was not checked as a suspect action.

6. A theft (1) of tires from a towing trailer was reported as theft of motor vehicle parts because of the suspect action checked.

7. One (1) arson of a motor vehicle was coded as arson of an inhabited single occupancy residence because of the type of structure entered in ARJIS.

CASE CLEARANCES

Cases Reviewed 39
Cases With Discrepancies 8 (21%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 31 (69%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

1. One (1) case was not entered in ARJIS; therefore, the clearance was not reported (motor vehicle theft).

2. A motor vehicle theft (1) was incorrectly cleared when the vehicle was recovered, but no arrest was made and the suspect was not known.

3. In one (1) case, the case status was not updated to reflect a clearance when an arrest was made (assault).

4. In five (5) shoplifts, the case status was not entered as cleared by arrest.

STOLEN PROPERTY

Cases Reviewed 38
Cases With Discrepancies 6 (16%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 32 (84%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

1. The value of stolen property was under-reported by $3,460 in the cases reviewed. The total loss in the sample cases was $19,597.

2. One (1) case was not entered into ARJIS.

3. Most discrepancies were probably due to addition or clerical errors. In one case, the value of a stolen vehicle was not updated in ARJIS.

REVIEW OF DISPATCH LOGS

Dispatch records were reviewed for a one-week period during January, 1984. Four (4) incidents may have involved reportable offenses, but no crime report was written by the officer. Three (3) dispatch records noted possible injury or a fight and one (1) mentioned a theft with no report taken, either because the victim was unavailable or did not desire a report.

40

UCR AUDIT RESULTS
Chula Vista

REPORTED CRIMES

Cases Reviewed 130
Cases With Discrepancies 34 (26%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 96 (74%)

Not Reported	Discrepancy in Primary Crime Code	Discrepancy in Secondary Classification
1 Case (1%)	6 Cases (5%)	27 Cases (21%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

A. NOT REPORTED

1. One (1) theft was not reported because the value of the property stolen was unresolved and ARJIS could not classify the crime.

B. DISCREPANCIES IN PRIMARY CRIME CODE

1. One (1) rape was counted as an aggravated assault based on the penal code section noted by the officer. The narrative indicates that forcible rape occurred.

2. Two (2) thefts from a motor vehicle were reported as malicious mischief because only tampering with a vehicle was checked as the suspect action.

3. Two (2) thefts from a locker were coded as burglaries because the crime section indicated by the officer was 459 PC and a structure, point of entry and/or forced entry were entered into ARJIS.

4. A Part II offense (1) (child neglect) was reported as simple assault due to a discrepancy in the ARJIS classification table for UCR reporting.

C. DISCREPANCIES IN SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION

1. A robbery (1) was reported as occurring in a convenience store when it was a commercial house.

2. An aggravated assault (1) was reported as simple assault because the agency did not indicate hospital treatment of victim.

3. Five (5) forced entry burglaries were reported as attempts or no force entries because of an error in the ARJIS classification table for UCR reporting.

4.   Three (3) attempt or no force <u>burglaries</u> were reported as forced entry because the officer inappropriately indicated forced entry as a suspect action.

5.   Two (2) <u>burglaries</u> were counted as day or nighttime when there was an overlap in time (unknown). ARJIS reports time of burglaries as the midpoint of a range of times if they occur within the same calendar day.

6.   Two (2) <u>thefts</u> were reported in the wrong dollar loss category, despite the fact that the unresolved property was resolved and the correct dollar amount was entered into ARJIS. ARJIS staff is conducting an audit to determine the cause of this problem.

7.   Eight (8) <u>thefts</u> of motor vehicle parts and accessories (e.g., hubcaps, wheels, gas caps, etc.) were reported as "miscellaneous" thefts because the appropriate suspect action was not indicated.

8.   A <u>theft</u> (1) was reported in the wrong dollar loss category because of rounding of the loss from $199.99 to $200.00.

9.   Four (4) <u>thefts</u> of motor vehicle parts and accessories (in dash stereos) were reported as theft of articles from inside a car, which is a separate UCR category. In these cases, the officer indicated the wrong suspect action.

CASE CLEARANCES

Cases Reviewed 44
Cases With Discrepancies 3 (7%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 41 (93%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

1.   Case clearances were under-reported in the sample cases because the ARJIS case status was not updated in 3 instances (2 arrests and 1 exceptional clearance).

STOLEN PROPERTY

Cases Reviewed 43
Cases With Discrepancies 6 (14%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 37 (86%)

SOURCE OR TYPE OF DISCREPANCIES

1.   The agency over-reported stolen property by $8,285 in the sample cases. The total loss in the cases reviewed was $47,586.

2.   In two cases, it appears that the agency double counted items of property.

3.   Property in an unfounded case was not deleted from ARJIS.

4.   Other discrepancies were due to rounding or clerical errors.

REVIEW OF DISPATCH LOGS

Dispatch records for a one-week period in January 1984 were reviewed. A total of 12 dispatched calls _may_ have involved reportable offenses, but a crime incident report was not completed. Ten (10) dispatch reports indicated injury or violence and an additional incident (1) noted _possible_ injury or a fight. One (1) theft did not result in a case report because the victim was either unavailable or did not desire a report.

UCR AUDIT RESULTS
Coronado

REPORTED CRIMES

Cases Reviewed 55
Cases With Discrepancies 27 (49%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 28 (51%)

Not Reported	Discrepancy in Primary Crime Code	Discrepancy in Secondary Classification
7 Cases (13%)	6 Cases (11%)	14 Cases (25%)

SOURCE OR TYPE OF DISCREPANCIES

A. NOT REPORTED

1. Six (6) cases were not recorded by the agency as being reported, including 1 burglary, 4 thefts, and 1 motor vehicle theft.

2. One (1) arson occurring with another offense was not reported separately.

B. DISCREPANCIES IN PRIMARY CRIME CODE

1. Two (2) burglaries from unlocked garages were reported as thefts.

2. Two (2) thefts from lockers were reported as burglaries.

3. Two (2) Part II Crimes were reported as larceny/thefts (employee theft should be classified as a Part II offense).

C. DISCREPANCIES IN SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION

1. One (1) robbery had a difference in classification of weapon used.

2. Four (4) burglaries were reported as day or nighttime when there was an overlap in time (unknown time).

3. Two (2) burglaries had discrepancies in the force, no force, attempt categories.

4. Three (3) burglaries were reported as residential which involved non-residential structures.

5. Two (2) larceny/thefts were reported in the wrong dollar range and two (2) thefts had differences in the location compared to the officer's report.

44

CASE CLEARANCES

Cases Reviewed Data not available
Cases With Discrepancies
Cases Without Discrepancies

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

N/A

STOLEN PROPERTY

Cases Reviewed 50
Cases With Discrepancies 4 (8%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 46 (92%)

SOURCE OR TYPE OF DISCREPANCIES

1. Three (3) thefts and one (1) burglary had discrepancies in the dollar value of stolen property reported for a total of $104.77 of $24,742 stolen in the cases reviewed. In three instances, the value of stolen property was counted as zero by the agency when there was a dollar loss.

REVIEW OF DISPATCH LOGS

Dispatch reports were reviewed for a one week period during January, 1984. In three (3) instances it appears that a crime may have occurred, but no crime incident report was written. One case involved a family dispute, with violence or injury noted. Two apparent thefts were not reported because a victim was either not available or did not desire a report.

UCR AUDIT RESULTS
El Cajon

REPORTED CRIMES

Cases Reviewed 84*
Cases With Discrepancies 35 (42%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 49 (58%)

Not Reported	Discrepancy in Primary Crime Code	Discrepancy in Secondary Classification
1 Cases (1%)	11 Cases (13%)	23 Cases (26%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

A. NOT REPORTED

1. One (1) felony Part I offense was not entered into ARJIS or counted manually (aggravated assault).

B. DISCREPANCIES IN PRIMARY CRIME CODE

1. One rape (1) was reported as a Part II other sex offense because the sex of the victim was incorrectly entered as male.

2. One robbery (1) was classified as a burglary. The narrative of the report indicated that a person was present in the house at the time of the offense and was threatened.

3. One (1) burglary of an unlocked garage was reported as theft of property from a vehicle because of the suspect action indicated.

4. One (1) burglary involving theft of an automobile from a locked building was entered in ARJIS as both a burglary and an auto theft. Under UCR guidelines, only the more serious crime is reported.

5. One (1) burglary was counted as a theft. The officer listed 488 PC as the offense; however, he indicated no one had authorized access to the residence during the time the crime occurred.

6. Three (3) thefts of property from a vehicle or parts and accessories of a vehicle were reported through ARJIS as burglaries because vehicle was not indicated as the place of attack.

---

*Petty thefts and some grand thefts are hand tallied in El Cajon and not entered in ARJIS. Records of UCR reporting of petty thefts and all thefts of bicycles are not kept by case number; therefore, 37 of the 121 cases reviewed had to be excluded from the audit.

7. One (1) _theft_ was counted as a burglary because an aircraft was listed as an "other" structure.

8. One (1) _theft_ from a motor vehicle was reported as a malicious mischief because tampering with a vehicle was indicated as the suspect action on the crime report.

9. A _Part II_ offense (1) involving non-return of rental property was reported as a theft.

C. DISCREPANCIES IN SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION

1. One (1) _aggravated assault_ involving a broken finger was reported as simple assault because hospital treatment was not checked in ARJIS.

2. Two (2) _forced entry burglaries_ were counted as "no force" because the officer did not check forced entry as a suspect action.

3. Five (5) _burglaries_ were reported as day or nighttime when there was an overlap in time (unknown). ARJIS reports the midpoint on a range of times occurring on the same calendar day.

4. ARJIS incorrectly coded 6 attempt and no force _burglaries_ because of an error in the ARJIS classification table for UCR reporting.

5. Seven (7) _thefts_ of motor vehicle parts and accessories (e.g., in dash car stereos) were reported as theft of articles from a motor vehicle which is a separate UCR reporting category. The officers either checked the wrong suspect action or checked both theft from a motor vehicle and theft of parts and accessories.

6. A _theft_ (1) from a building (hair stylist) was reported as an "other" theft because no structure was indicated.

7. One (1) _arson_ was reported with an incorrect type of structure.

CASE CLEARANCES

Cases Reviewed 26
Cases With Discrepancies 0
Cases Without Discrepancies 26 (100%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

None noted. However, petty thefts were not reviewed because data are not available by case number.

STOLEN PROPERTY

Cases Reviewed 25
Cases With Discrepancies 1 (4%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 24 (96%)

SOURCE OR TYPE OF DISCREPANCIES

1. In one case, $2,542 in cash was not reported as stolen. The total dollar loss in the cases reviewed was $21,564.

REVIEW OF DISPATCH LOGS

Dispatch records were reviewed for a one-week period during January, 1984. A total of 14 incidents <u>may</u> have involved reportable offenses, but a crime incident report was not written. Eight (8) calls for service involved <u>possible</u> injury or a fight situation. In six (6) property offenses, a report was not taken because the victim was unavailable or did not desire a formal report (3 thefts, 2 burglaries and 1 motor vehicle theft).

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS:

1. El Cajon does not enter petty thefts into ARJIS. These data are tabulated manually and records of UCR reporting are not kept by case number. Consequently, these data cannot be audited to determine if errors occur in reporting. It is suggested that El Cajon develop manual data collection procedures which record UCR data on petty thefts by case number.

2. UCR guidelines state that thefts from locked vehicles should be reported as larceny/thefts. El Cajon is currently reporting thefts from locked motor vehicles in the burglary category.

UCR AUDIT RESULTS
Escondido

REPORTED CRIMES

Cases Reviewed 97
Cases With Discrepancies 22 (23%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 75 (77%)

Not Reported	Discrepancy in Primary Crime Code	Discrepancy in Secondary Classification
1 Case	5 Cases	16 Cases
(1%)	(5%)	(16%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

A. NOT REPORTED

1. One (1) theft case was not entered into ARJIS and, therefore, was not reported.

B. DISCREPANCIES IN PRIMARY CRIME CODE

1. Two (2) burglaries were classified as thefts because the crime code indicated petty theft (488 PC). In one instance, a school office was entered on a weekend and the other involved a bicycle taken from an open garage.

2. A theft (1) was reported as a burglary because the officer indicated 459 PC as the crime type. The crime involved use of authorized keys to commit a theft.

3. A theft of articles from a motor vehicle was reported as a malicious mischief because only tampering with a vehicle was listed as a suspect action.

4. A Part II offense (embezzlement) was reported as theft from a building.

C. DISCREPANCIES IN SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION

1. One (1) bank robbery with a firearm was reported as strong arm because the firearm was not entered as the weapon.

2. A highway robbery (1) was reported in the miscellaneous category. A parking lot was entered as the place of attack. ARJIS only counts street and alley as a location for highway robbery.

3. Seven (7) forced entry burglaries were counted as no force because forced entry was not listed as a suspect action.

4. A no force burglary (1) was classified as forced entry due to an ARJIS programming error.

5. One (1) nighttime burglary was incorrectly coded as unknown time by ARJIS. If the time range on a burglary involves two calendar days, it is coded as unknown, even when the hours are totally within nighttime (6 P.M. to 6 A.M.).

6. Two (2) thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories (in dash stereos) were reported as thefts of articles from a motor vehicle because the wrong suspect action was checked.

7. One (1) pickpocket theft was coded as theft from a building because pickpocket was not listed as the suspect action.

8. A theft (1) of both articles from a motor vehicle and parts and accessories was incorrectly reported as theft of parts and accessories. The dollar value of the property stolen should be the basis for selecting the category of theft to be reported, according to BCS staff.

9. One (1) motor vehicle theft of a truck (pick up) was reported as an automobile. The type of vehicle reported stolen is determined from information entered in the property component.

CASE CLEARANCES

Cases Reviewed 33
Cases With Discrepancies 2 (6%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 31 (94%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

1. The case status on one (1) burglary was not updated in ARJIS when an arrest was made.

2. One (1) case (theft) was not entered into ARJIS; therefore, the clearance by arrest was never counted.

STOLEN PROPERTY

Cases Reviewed 32
Cases With Discrepancies 2 (6%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 30 (94%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

1. A discrepancy of $50 was noted on one case which may have been an addition error.

2. A second case was not updated with supplemental property provided by the insurance company. The victim never reported the property loss to the agency.

3. The total discrepancy in stolen property was $7,309 not reported of $36,906 in stolen property for the cases reviewed.

REVIEW OF DISPATCH LOGS

Dispatch records were reviewed for a one-week period during January, 1984. A total of 12 incidents may have involved reportable offenses, but no case report was written. Four (4) reports indicated injury to a victim or violence and 8 suggested possible injury or a fight.

UCR AUDIT RESULTS
La Mesa

REPORTED CRIMES

Cases Reviewed __92__
Cases With Discrepancies __30 (33%)__
Cases Without Discrepancies __62 (67%)__

Not Reported	Discrepancy in Primary Crime Code	Discrepancy in Secondary Classification
2 Cases (2%)	9 Cases (10%)	19 Cases (21%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

A. NOT REPORTED

1. Two (2) cases were not entered into ARJIS and therefore were not reported (burglary (1) and theft (1)).

B. DISCREPANCIES IN PRIMARY CRIME CODE

1. A burglary (1) in which a motorcycle was stolen from inside a storage area which was attached to a residence was reported as an auto theft.

2. Two (2) thefts were reported as malicious mischief because only tampering with a vehicle was indicated as a suspect action, not theft of motor vehicle parts.

3. Two (2) thefts of motor vehicle parts were reported as burglaries because the place of attack was not listed as a vehicle.

4. One (1) theft of a credit card was classified as fraud, a Part II offense, because the case was entered as 484e PC.

5. One (1) attempted auto theft was reported as a theft because the place of attack was street/alley not vehicle.

6. Two (2) Part II offenses, involving non-return of rental property, were reported as thefts.

C. DISCREPANCIES IN SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION

1. Two (2) burglaries were reported as day or nighttime by ARJIS, when there was an overlap in time (unknown). ARJIS reports the midpoint when a range of times occurs within one calendar day.

52

2.   In three (3) <u>burglaries</u>, the attempt and no force categories were not reported correctly due to an error in the ARJIS classification table for UCR reporting.

3.   In two (2) <u>burglaries</u>, the agency did not indicate forced entry as a suspect action; therefore, the cases were not correctly reported as burglary through forced entry.

4.   In ten (10) <u>thefts</u> of parts or accessories of a motor vehicle (e.g., stereo, hubcaps), the agency incorrectly indicated theft of articles from a motor vehicle, which is a separate reporting category.

5.   One (1) <u>theft</u> of parts or accessories from a motor vehicle did not have the corresponding suspect action checked and was therefore classified in the miscellaneous theft category.

6.   One (1) <u>aggravated assault</u> was reported as simple assault because the agency did not enter injury information regarding hospital treatment. The victim had a fractured cheek bone.

CASE CLEARANCES

Cases Reviewed 33
Cases With Discrepancies 1 (3%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 32 (97%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

1.   One (1) case was not entered in ARJIS

STOLEN PROPERTY

Cases Reviewed 33
Cases With Discrepancies 1 (3%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 32 (97%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

1.   One case (1) with a dollar loss of $300 was not entered in ARJIS.

REVIEW OF DISPATCH LOGS

Dispatch cards were reviewed for a one week period during January, 1984. A total of thirteen (13) incidents <u>may</u> have involved reportable crimes, but a crime incident report was not completed. Three (3) cards indicated that injury or violence occurred while an additional six (6) incidents involved possible injury or fighting. In four (4) burglary incidents, a report was not taken because the victim did not want to make a formal report.

UCR AUDIT RESULTS
National City

REPORTED CRIMES

Cases Reviewed <u>108</u>
Cases With Discrepancies <u>19 (18%)</u>
Cases Without Discrepancies <u>89 (82%)</u>

<u>Not Reported</u>	Discrepancy in Primary Crime <u>Code</u>	Discrepancy in Secondary <u>Classification</u>
0 Cases	3 Cases (3%)	16 Cases (15%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

A. NOT REPORTED

N/A

B. DISCREPANCIES IN PRIMARY CRIME CODE

1. A stolen car frame (1) was reported as auto theft, but should have been <u>larceny/theft</u>.

2. Two (2) <u>Part II</u> offenses involving use of false pretenses to obtain money were reported as thefts.

C. DISCREPANCIES IN SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION

1. One (1) <u>robbery</u> location was inconsistent with the officer's report.

2. Seven (7) <u>burglaries</u> were reported as day or nighttime when there was an overlap in time (unknown).

3. Two (2) <u>thefts</u> were reported in the wrong dollar category because the agency included the dollar loss due to damage to the property.

4. A shoplift <u>larceny/theft</u> (1) was reported as theft from a building.

5. Two (2) <u>thefts</u> were reported from different locations than those indicated by the officer.

6. Two (2) <u>thefts</u> from a motor vehicle in a shopping mall were reported as shoplifts.

7. One (1) <u>motor vehicle theft</u> of a pick-up truck was incorrectly reported as a stolen automobile.

CASE CLEARANCES

Cases Reviewed 108
Cases With Discrepancies 0
Cases Without Discrepancies 108 (100%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

None noted.

STOLEN PROPERTY

Cases Reviewed 93
Cases With Discrepancies 6 (6%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 87 (94%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

1. The total discrepancy in the dollar loss from stolen property was $429 of the $104,842 loss in the cases reviewed (1 robbery, 2 burglary and 4 theft cases).

2. Differences were due to inclusion of the dollar loss due to damage of property, incorrect addition or rounding and not including property from a supplemental report.

REVIEW OF DISPATCH LOGS

Dispatch reports were reviewed for a one week period in December, 1983. A total of 17 cases may have been reportable offenses with no crime incident report written. In seven (7) instances, the dispatch report indicated that violence or injury occurred with one incident involving possible injury. In nine (9) cases of a report of theft by a citizen, a report was not taken, either because the victim was unavailable or did not desire a report.

REPORTED CRIMES

Cases Reviewed 118
Cases With Discrepancies 24 (20%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 94 (80%)

Not Reported	Discrepancy in Primary Crime Code	Discrepancy in Secondary Classification
Ø Cases	5 Cases (4%)	19 Cases (16%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

A. NOT REPORTED

N/A

B. DISCREPANCIES IN PRIMARY CRIME CODE

1. A no-force burglary (1) from an unlocked garage was reported as a theft.

2. A theft (1) from a coin-operated washing machine was reported as a burglary.

3. Three (3) Part II offenses were reported as Part I crimes (an employee theft, fraud and sex offense).

C. DISCREPANCIES IN SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION

1. A robbery (1) had a difference in location category (public restrooms classified as highway robbery).

2. Three (3) assaults had differences in use of weapon or degree of injury.

3. Ten (10) burglaries were coded as day or nighttime when there was an overlap in time (unknown).

4. One (1) burglary had a difference in the force category.

5. Two (2) thefts had a discrepancy in location from what was indicated by the officer.

6. One (1) theft was classified as theft of motor vehicle parts; however, the speakers were not installed in car (theft from motor vehicle).

7.   One (1) _theft_ of $400 in property was reported as theft over $400.

CASE CLEARANCES

Cases Reviewed 118
Cases With Discrepancies 1 (1%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 117 (99%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

1.   One (1) _theft_ case was not counted as cleared; however, an arrest was made.

STOLEN PROPERTY

Cases Reviewed 89
Cases With Discrepancies 8 (9%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 81 (91%)

SOURCE OR TYPE OF DISCREPANCIES

1.   Five (5) theft and three (3) burglary cases with an overall discrepancy of $1,151 over-reported.   A total of $49,913 was stolen in the sample cases reviewed.

REVIEW OF DISPATCH LOGS

Dispatch logs could not be reviewed in Oceanside because dispatch records are not associated with case reports.

UCR AUDIT RESULTS
San Diego

REPORTED CRIMES

Cases Reviewed 230
Cases With Discrepancies 71 (31%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 159 (69%)

Not Reported	Discrepancy in Primary Crime Code	Discrepancy in Secondary Classification
2 Cases (1%)	10 Cases (4%)	59 Cases (26%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

A. NOT REPORTED

1.   Two (2) thefts were not reported because the dollar loss of property was unresolved and ARJIS could not classify the cases.

B. DISCREPANCIES IN PRIMARY CRIME CODE

1.   Two (2) burglaries from garages were counted as thefts because the officer recorded 488 PC as crime type.

2.   Two (2) burglaries from toolsheds were reported as thefts because of the crime type entered by the officer (e.g., 484a PC).

3.   A grand theft (1) was reported as a Part II offense (fraud) because the officer incorrectly indicated fraud/false pretenses as a suspect action.

4.   One (1) theft from a motor vehicle was classified as a malicious mischief because the officer checked tampered with vehicles as a suspect action.

5.   A Part II offense (1), misappropriation, was counted as theft from a motor vehicle because the reporting officer checked the wrong suspect action.

6.   Two (2) Part II offenses were reported incorrectly as thefts (non-return of rental property and employee non-return of equipment).

7.   An employee theft (1), a Part II crime for UCR reporting, was coded as a burglary because the officer indicated 459 as the crime and other elements of a burglary.

C. DISCREPANCIES IN SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION

1. One (1) highway robbery was classified in the miscellaneous category by ARJIS. The officer indicated park/yard as the location; however, ARJIS only codes street/alley as highway robbery.

2. Thirteen (13) burglaries were coded as day or night time when there was an overlap in time (unknown). ARJIS uses the midpoint to determine time of day when a range of time occurs within the same calendar day.

3. Six (6) forced entry burglaries were reported as no force because the officer did not check forced entry as a suspect action.

4. Four (4) burglaries were classified in the incorrect force, no force or attempt category because of an error in the ARJIS UCR classification table.

5. One (1) attempt burglary was tabulated as forced entry because the officer checked forced entry as a suspect action.

6. Twenty-one (21) thefts of vehicle parts and accessories (e.g., in dash stereos) were categorized as thefts of articles from inside a motor vehicle because the officer checked the wrong suspect action.

7. Two (2) shoplift thefts were recorded as theft from a building or miscellaneous because the officer did not check shoplift as a suspect action.

8. Two (2) thefts from parking meters were counted as miscellaneous thefts, not thefts from a coin operated machine. Coin-operated machine was not listed as the target.

9. Two (2) thefts from a building were classified as miscellaneous thefts because no structure was indicated.

10. Two (2) thefts were counted in the wrong property value category (under $50) because the property value could not be determined by ARJIS.

11. A theft (1) from a boat was coded as theft from a motor vehicle because the officer checked the wrong suspect action.

12. A theft (1) from a motor vehicle was coded as theft of vehicle parts and accessories because of the suspect action checked.

13. A pickpocket theft (1) was not categorized correctly because pickpocket was not indicated as a suspect action.

14. Two (2) motor vehicle thefts were reported in the wrong vehicle type category (i.e., trucks reported as automobiles). ARJIS classifies the type of vehicle based on the entry made in the property component.

CASE CLEARANCES

Cases Reviewed 47
Cases With Discrepancies 1 (2%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 46 (98%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

1. The case status was not entered as cleared by arrest in a shoplift with a suspect in custody.

STOLEN PROPERTY

Cases Reviewed 47
Cases With Discrepancies 3 (6%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 44 (94%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

1. In the cases reviewed, there was a total of $35,642 in stolen property. The agency over-reported stolen property in these cases by $2,480.

2. In one case, the value of the car driven by the suspects was incorrectly counted as stolen property.

3. In two instances, the data entry operator did not enter items of property (in one case the stolen property was listed in the narrative, not the property section).

REVIEW OF DISPATCH LOGS

Dispatch records were reviewed for a two-day period. A total of 55 dispatch incidents may have involved reportable offenses for which a crime incident report was not completed. Thirty-seven (37) incidents stated that violence or injury was involved with an additional 11 mentioning possible injury or a fight. Reports were not taken in 7 theft-related incidents either because the victim was unavailable or did not desire a formal report (2 thefts and 5 burglaries).

UCR AUDIT RESULTS
Sheriff

REPORTED CRIMES

Cases Reviewed 234
Cases With Discrepancies 61 (26%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 173 (74%)

Not Reported	Discrepancy in Primary Crime Code	Discrepancy in Secondary Classification
Ø Cases	11 Cases (5%)	50 Cases (21%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

A. NOT REPORTED

N/A

B. DISCREPANCIES IN PRIMARY CRIME CODE

1. A robbery (1) was counted as an assault because the deputy did not record 211 PC as the crime. The deputy indicated 242 PC (simple assault) and 459 PC (burglary) and noted that the suspect took property from the victim and used force.

2. A burglary (1) which involved taking a vehicle from inside a garage was reported as an auto theft based on the crime type recorded by the deputy.

3. A burglary (1) from a garage was reported as a theft because the officer recorded 487.1 PC (grand theft) as the offense.

4. A theft (1) from a motor home which was not a permanent residential structure was classified as a burglary.

5. Two (2) thefts were reported as malicious mischief (a Part II offense) because either tampered with a vehicle or vandalized was indicated as a suspect action.

6. Three (3) child abuse/neglect cases falling in the Part II offense category were incorrectly reported as assaults due to a discrepancy in the ARJIS classification table for UCR reporting.

7. One (1) fraud (Part II crime) was coded as a theft because the deputy incorrectly indicated that money was taken from a trailer.

8. One (1) embezzlement (Part II crime) was reported as an auto theft because a car was involved in the crime.

C. DISCREPANCIES IN SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION

1. One (1) residential robbery was reported in the miscellaneous category because a structure was not indicated.

2. Twelve (12) burglaries were reported in the wrong force/no force or attempt categories because of an error in the ARJIS classification table for UCR reporting.

3. Six (6) burglaries were reported as day or nighttime when there was an overlap in time (unknown). ARJIS reports time of day as the midpoint of a range of times occurring within the same calendar day.

4. Five (5) forced entry burglaries were reported as no force because forced entry was not checked as a suspect action.

5. Two (2) attempt burglaries were reported as forced entry because forced entry was indicated as a suspect action.

6. Two (2) non-residential burglaries were reported as residential.

7. A no force burglary (1) was reported as forced entry because this suspect action was noted.

8. One (1) aggravated assault was coded as simple assault because hands and feet were entered as the weapon when an "other" weapon was used.

9. The wrong weapon category was used in three (3) aggravated assaults. In two instances a cutting instrument (glass/razor) was entered as an "other" weapon. In the third case, a type of weapon was entered when hands and feet were used.

10. Eight (8) thefts of motor vehicle parts (e.g., in dash stereos) were classified as thefts of articles from a motor vehicle because the incorrect suspect action was checked.

11. Four (4) miscellaneous thefts (e.g., from lot or yard) were reported as theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories or theft from a motor vehicle because the wrong suspect action was indicated.

12. One (1) theft from a vehicle (jack) was counted as theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories.

13. One (1) theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories was coded as miscellaneous because the suspect action was marked unknown.

14. One (1) miscellaneous theft was reported as theft from a building because a single-detached structure was indicated in ARJIS. A carport is not considered a building for UCR reporting.

15. Two (2) shoplift thefts were coded as thefts from a building because shoplift was not checked as a suspect action.

CASE CLEARANCES

Cases Reviewed 49
Cases With Discrepancies 0
Cases Without Discrepancies 49 (100%)

SOURCE OF DISCREPANCIES

None noted.

STOLEN PROPERTY

Cases Reviewed 48
Cases With Discrepancies 4 (8%)
Cases Without Discrepancies 44 (92%)

SOURCE OR TYPE OF DISCREPANCIES

1. In the cases reviewed, the value of stolen property was under-reported by $156. The total loss in the sample cases was $79,525. Most discrepancies were due to clerical errors. In one case, certain stolen items may not have been entered in ARJIS.

REVIEW OF DISPATCH LOGS

Dispatch records were reviewed for a two-day period. A total of 34 incidents may have involved reportable offenses, but a case report was not written by a deputy. In 4 cases, the dispatch record indicated violence or injury; and in an additional 13 incidents, possible injury or a fight was noted. In 17 theft-related calls, a crime report was not completed either because the victim was unavailable or did not desire a formal report (10 thefts, 6 burglaries and 1 motor vehicle theft).